

## The Sentinel.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1885—Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions.

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25  
Daily, including Sunday, per week.....30  
Daily, per annum, by mail.....10 00  
Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sunday, by mail.....12 00  
Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday.....14 00  
Daily, to newsdealers, per copy.....3

SUNDAY.  
Sunday edition of eight-four columns.....\$1 00  
Sunday Sentinel, by carrier.....2 50  
To newsdealers, per copy.....3 1/2

WEEKLY.  
Weekly, per annum.....\$1 00  
The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher.

Newsdealers supplied at three cents per copy. Postage or other charges prepaid.  
Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL GRANT has gone to work again on his new book.

MR. KELLY will go to the Austrian Court instead of that of Italy. Now let us have peace.

THE fight for the United States Marshalship of Northern Illinois waxes hot and interesting.

It would be some satisfaction to know who connected that latest lie concerning a rupture between the Secretary of War and General Sheridan. It was made "out of whole cloth," there not being a shred of truth in it.

HON. ROBERT W. MIERS, of Bloomington, has been appointed Judge of the Tenth Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Francis Wilson. This is a first-class appointment. He stands well where he is known professionally and in all other regards.

THE Journal refuses to confirm the nomination of Hon. Bayless W. Hanna. It is not important. All of his friends and neighbors at home, without respect of party, have indorsed him unanimously—to say nothing of the gallant Democracy of the country. That is more significant than the mouthings of sore-headed Republican orators.

THE new Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, made a vigorous plea in favor of civil service reform the other day in Boston. This does not signify, however, that he intended to commit himself personally upon the subject. In this case, as in that of the Emma Mine swindle, he may have appeared merely as an attorney.—Globe-Democrat.

ONE would imagine that Republican editors would "sing very small" regarding the Emma Mine swindle, when the part borne by Mr. ex-Minister Schenck in the enterprise is remembered. Mr. Schenck represented the Nation at the Court of St. James with credentials from a Republican administration in his pocket.

THE city of Charleston, W. Va., to-day becomes the capital of the State instead of Wheeling. The State authorities have been located at Wheeling for ten years past, occupying rent free, a handsome building erected by the city expressly for a temporary capital. This edifice now becomes Wheeling's City Hall. In 1879, by a popular vote, Charleston was selected as the permanent capital to which the State government should be removed May 1, 1885. The construction of a capital building was begun in that year, which is not yet quite completed, but sufficiently so to receive the offices.

THE play-going American public will wish untold success to Mr. J. H. Haverly in his return to theatrical management. No man ever strove more earnestly to furnish a deserving character of amusements and at reasonable prices. His enterprise lifted him to the control of more theaters and more professional people than any other man has ever been accredited with. While riding upon the high tide of prosperity he was tempted into speculations which cramped him later and finally resulted in his financial overthrow. He comes to the front again in the capacity in which the country first knew him, with a large addition of experience but no abatement of energy. Success to him.

ALONG with the march of progress in the worthy sciences that of thieving is keeping step. In New York the other day a thrifty scamp drew his old pants on over a new pair he was trying on and then walked out of the store. Another artistic rogue, not quite so recently, fitted on a pair of new boots at a shoemaker's and went to the light of the door to admire their fit. He had not yet paid for them, when some one outside struck him in the face and ran. How natural for him to start after his assailant and for the shoemaker to encourage the pursuit, even following to aid his customer in thrashing the thug. But the shoemaker could not keep up with the chase, and so finally returned to his shop to await the return of his customer. At last accounts he was still waiting.

THE Chicago Tribune in an article on political libel says: "Notwithstanding the latitude of free speech given to the press in republican America, the courts have jealously guarded private character from assault. The sympathy of a jury in such a case is counted upon so surely that suits are brought against the newspapers every day by speculating attorneys on shares which are devoid of merit, and contrary to the popular impression, the conductors of responsible newspapers are constantly on the alert to prevent the publication of any news which may do an injury or injustice to private character. In this day of active journalism eternal vigilance does not always succeed in suppressing what may be construed into slander, but

newspaper publishers are fully advised of the risks they run and the penalty which attends a trespass on private individuals."

SAYS the Paris Figaro of April 15: "We must confess—and we do so with pleasure—that the relations between the United States and France tend to grow better, on this side of the Atlantic, since the advent of the Democratic party to power."

## IT IS BRAVERY.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:  
Sir—Why do the Republican papers keep on harping over slavery, rebellion and war—things settled over twenty years ago? Is there any money in it to them, or do they do it for fun?

Indianapolis, April 30.  
Perhaps "Ex-Soldier" has heard an old saw that "every man must eat a peck of dirt during life." Perhaps, too, every man must do a certain amount of fighting during life. "Ex-Soldier" having done his share in the period of 1861-5, does not need to do more. But he should remember that the Republican papers, having avoided the front in those days, must fight now or fall short of their quota.

It is safe to say that as a rule the red-hot Republican papers are conducted or edited by men who, like Job's war horse, smelled the battle afar off. The men who bore the brunt of the fight for the Union are now the conservative men. It is only the invincibles in the war who are the invincibles now in peace. These loud-mouthed Republican hewgags did no fighting, and would not had the fate of the Union depended upon their fighting. "Barking dogs never bite" is a true adage, and so proven by the blow hards referred to. Given a man whose pen or tongue is continuously fighting upon the lines of the war, and whether he be of the North or South, he is apt to have a record of having avoided battle. And the greater the valor of his words now, the more timid was his arm then. If this country were involved in war to-morrow these spouting agitators over the war of the rebellion would now, as then, leave the fighting to the quiet, sturdy, unpretentious men who speak more by actions than words. The brave men, both of the North and the South—men of the stripe of U. S. Grant and R. E. Lee—when the war was over ceased fighting; it was the "bomb proofs" of both sides that "got their dander up" after the conflict was ended. The Northern soldier and the Southern soldier of twenty years ago can meet and talk, or can speak and write, without raking up, sentimentally, the issues and events in which they were pitted against one another. No; it is not for fun, nor altogether for money, that the Jimblinistic papers now fight. It is out of pure and unadulterated bravery—but a bravery which sheds ink more copiously than it ever shed blood.

## SPIRITUALISM ON TRIAL.

OVER in St. Louis a novel trial is on in the Court of Criminal Correction, in which spirits take a conspicuous part. The defendants are one George Miller and his wife. Now such statement of a trial in an Indianapolis court at present would presuppose that George Miller and wife were running a dram shop and had been detected by the Metropolitan police selling spirituous drinks subsequent to the striking of the eleventh hour, at night, by the Court-house clock. But the St. Louis defendants are not arraigned for that class of spirituous offense. The charge against them is "fraud," and consists of having obtained from the two prosecutors \$150 entrance fee to witness a seance, at which Miller and wife professed that as mediums they would produce to the prosecutors materialized spirits of friends of the latter.

It appears that the Millers had been in the seance business for some time, and had succeeded in raising the hair and the dollars of a considerable number of persons possessed of a desire to communicate with departed spirits. It may be said that most men prefer communication with spirits dead with life; but, then, tastes differ. Among the St. Louisans desiring to meet spooks were two, named respectively Johnson and Madden, and these attended a ghost show given by the Millers. It appears that Johnson and Madden were not possessed of that depth of faith some men appear to have in spirits—even bibulous spirits. At any rate, they left the seance questioning the supernatural character of what they had seen, felt and heard. So joining two others with them, and filling their pockets with parlor matches, they purchased tickets to another of the Millers' benefits. Mrs. Miller went into the cabinet, and, of course, into a trance. Before turning out the lights, Mr. Miller announced that the spirits that would come forth would be real flesh and blood and bones, like unto the auditors, but that it would be dangerous to capture or hold them, as in several cases under these circumstances the mediums had died or been badly hurt.

When a spirit, said to be that of Mr. Madden's dead brother, came forth from the cabinet, Mr. Madden seized it. At a signal from him his friends struck matches. Mr. Madden stood revealed, with an arm snugly clasping the waist, not of his deceased brother, but of the live Mrs. Miller—the same who, according to the programme, should have been in the cabinet and in a trance. Her tresses, which were loose, were parted at the back and drawn on either side of her neck and chin, in imitation of whiskers. The pretending spirit of the deceased brother, when the light was made, cried out, "What will I do? Oh, please let go of me!" But the arm of the live brother still clung firmly about the taper waist. The natural thing for the male Miller, under the circumstances, would appear to be to have gone to the rescue of his wife's waist, but instead of this he rushed toward the cabinet. But a strong arm over-turned him on the way, while another of the party picked up from the floor of the cabinet a long, white linen robe, a piece of musquito netting and a blue polonaise. The seance was ended, but Johnson and Madden opened another in the Criminal Court room, in which they testified, along with others, to the facts related, and the Millers may have

to materialize inside a lock-up. At this St. Louisian will be glad. They will favor a limit to the embodiment of spirits. Even the "head" which many of them find in their spirits is often troublesome of mornings; they will object to a waist being added.

## INOCULATED FOR CHOLERA.

THE correspondent of the New York Herald, now in Spain investigating the reports of the cholera, had himself inoculated with the germs of the disease before leaving Valencia last Tuesday. He gives the result of the experiment by cable to the Herald of Wednesday. He says: "The injection was given me in both arms, on the back part, between the elbow and the upper muscle. A small syringe with a point like a needle was used, penetrating subcutaneously about half an inch. After an hour I began to feel considerable pain about the apical region, the injection causing muscular agitation, the pain extending to the palms of the hands. In two hours my temperature rose to fever heat. This was followed by clammy hands, lassitude and pains in the legs. In four hours my arms became very painful, with a sensation as though they had been severely bruised. After this the activity of the vaccine subsided, but the arms grew very stiff, so that I could scarcely lift them. Later on I began to experience nausea, accompanied by a dull headache, while the pain in the arms spread to the muscles of the back. I went to bed and slept well. Many who have submitted to the test, however, are troubled with sleeplessness. I awoke with a severe headache, which remains. This dispatch is sent off twenty-eight hours after my inoculation. The period during which symptoms continue is, I am informed, forty-eight hours."

Before inoculation, the physician, Dr. Ferran, gave a lecture to 150 Spanish doctors, illustrating his lecture with microscopic illustrations. Eighteen of the physicians and others, including the Herald correspondent, were then inoculated with the germs which he cultivated in a broth of mutton or beef. This he claims will develop in the system symptoms of cholera. A single inoculation gives immunity from cholera contagion for a period of three months, but a second inoculation is required within the week in order to make sure of the efficacy of the system for longer periods. As the correspondent sent his dispatch twenty-eight hours after the experiment and gives the symptoms up to that period, it would be interesting to know the state of his body at the end of forty-eight hours, the time when the symptoms end. He will probably send another cable message soon.

## THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Nothing is so pathetic to the opposition and its organs as to give out the idea that the New York Democracy are all torn up into shreds and patches. To know that Tammany is disintegrated, and that Mr. John Kelly has the dumps, is sufficient to give them tremors of the most delightful sort. Mr. John Treador, of New York, who was associated with the National Democratic Committee during his last campaign, was in Washington a day or two ago and sums up all this talk about the New York Democracy as follows: "I have mingled with the leading men of the several factions of New York, and there is almost unanimity of expression in favor of the administration. I have talked with the most prominent Tammany men. I have had numerous conversations with Sheriff Davidson, who represents Irving Hall, and I have heard the county Democracy leaders express themselves. All of them are delighted with the conduct of the administration so far. There is more harmony, more cordial party feeling, within the Democratic party of New York now than ever, and it is all owing to the good sense of the President and his Cabinet. Why, the administration is but eight weeks old, and our folks have not expected that within that short time everything could be done. I give you my word there is no dissatisfaction among New York Democrats. I have heard more criticism of the administration the few hours I have been in Washington from men who are disappointed about office than has been uttered by all the Democrats of New York. Our folks think the administration is doing just right."

This opinion should be satisfactory on the point. No one appreciates the value of harmony among the New York Democracy so highly as Mr. Cleveland, and we may be sure that he will do all in his power to preserve the utmost good feeling in that direction. A more important matter for the Republicans to consider is how to persuade or drive back into their ranks the thousands of those who strayed from the Republican party because of the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

In referring to Mr. Pendleton and the recent banquet tendered him in New York the Herald of that city, says: "Exactly why a most hearty dinner should be given to these about to cross the ocean is not known, but Mr. Pendleton should have cause for remembering the reception accorded to him last night. It is as the active advocate of the civil service law that he is best known, but in Germany's sphere of activity will be very different. Some of his predecessors have not found their positions agreeable, but Mr. Pendleton has an opportunity to prove his diplomatic capacity by avoiding that unfortunate difference of opinion which, when recognized, unfits a Minister for his place. May Mr. Pendleton on his return be deemed worthy of another dinner?"

Referring to Senator Voorhees the eminent correspondent, Ben Feltley Pore, says: "Dan Voorhees, 'the tall sycamore of the West,' as he was called by Indiana politicians, was the ablest Democrat on the floor of the House of Representatives during the war—an object of admiration among his political friends and of aversion among his political opponents. Personally he was a favorite on both sides of the House. When some of the prominent Representatives would rise to speak, their hearers would find out, attentively all the way through to find out which side they were on, and even then it might not have been easy to have told. But when Voorhees got up, the first sentence he uttered was a key to all that followed. He never took middle ground

in anything. His forte was denunciation of his opponents, and he always used Webster's heaviest artillery to tear down the enemy's fortifications. Others defended Democratic principles by eulogizing Andrew Jackson and palliating the faults and follies of James Buchanan, but Voorhees did it by snatching from Wendell Phillips and exposing the sins and shortcomings of the Republican party."

## The Philadelphia Press says:

Colonel Murat Halstead, of the esteemed Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, says he never was in a party caucus in his life. The Colonel doesn't know the fun he has missed.

## PERSONALS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is said to be a model listener while at church, never troubling himself about the appearance of late comers.

MRS. VON HANDEGGER and Paulitschke, the American explorers of Africa, have been heard from under date of March 21. They were then at Zila, on their homeward route.

DON CAMERON is now luxuriating in his Arizona ranch, where he proposes to pass a few weeks in hunting, and will then go to Los Angeles for the rest of the summer and the summer's rest.

MRS. LIVERMORE says in a recent letter that Wendell Phillips burned a number of promissory notes the night before he died, given by people whom he did not want his executors to prosecute.

R. H. NEWELL, better known as Orpheus C. Kerr, who as a writer was once very popular, is now broken down, old and despondent. His family has cast him off and he is obliged to see his manuscript, once so eagerly sought for, either coldly rejected or mutilated beyond recognition.

The letter written by John G. Whittier—a man of peace—in praise of Chinese Gordon—a man of war—called forth some few criticisms of the Friend's consistency. Mr. Whittier now says regarding it: "It was written hastily, and it expresses my enthusiastic admiration without the qualifying expression of my peace principles; and I do not wonder that it is regarded as a little inconsistent on my part. Gordon was no Quaker, but he was a noble, generous, self-sacrificing man. I must not give any approval of war, which to me is most abhorrent; but Gordon was greater than a soldier. He never lifted his hand for fame; he despised the glory and pomp of the world; he loved humanity regardless of sect, race or color; and his errand to Khartoum was one of peace—to save life rather than destroy it."

## SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

It don't seem to be any trouble for General Logan to get 100 votes in the Illinois Legislature, but a great deal of trouble to get 101. In this case one man is greater than 100.—Hoover State.

WE would like to know what the Republicans expect of Mr. Cleveland? Do they really expect to be retained in office by the hand of one they maligned and abused in the most shameful manner possible? Do they have the idea for one moment that the heart of President Cleveland is a forgiving heart when it would resist to the expense of his political and warmest friends?—Noble County Democrat.

OUR exchanges continue to give encouraging reports of wheat prospects. The farmers say the ground is in excellent condition for breaking, and is lively and pulverized easily. The prospects, therefore, are good for an abundant crop of oats and corn. The fruit crop will in all probability be an abundant one, and we can see no reason why this should not be a prosperous year for the farmers.—North Vernon Sun.

IT is amusing to notice the great and enduring love which the Republicans have for civil service reform. They insist that Republicans must all be retained in office until they steal something or prove highly inefficient. Under a Republican administration no Democrat was allowed to hold office, but now, under a Democratic administration, the Republicans all want to remain. Beautiful consistency!—Frankfort Crescent.

THE Journal's telegraphic page yesterday contained a notable sign of the times. One column detailed the miseries and perplexities of the European powers and the other contained a report of the celebration of General Grant's birthday by ex-Confederate soldiers in Georgia. The one was the story of a great nation brotherly and mild, the other that of a hemisphere divided and distraught. Happy are we who live on this side of the Occident in this year of grace 1885.—Lafayette Journal.

FARMERS are generally much encouraged over the prospects of the wheat crop since the rain a few days ago. The roots have pressed down into the soil, and entire fields, which looked to be dead, show wonderful signs of life. Farmers who were talking of plowing up their wheat fields have mostly abandoned that idea, and are now confident, unless accidents should befall it, that we will have an average harvest. The prediction is based on the opinion of prominent farmers throughout the county.—Michigan City Dispatch.

SOME crank down in Mississippi, unknown to Jeff Davis, sent a personal letter to President Cleveland begging him to grant a pardon and remove all political disabilities of old Jeff. At once all the cross roads Republican newspapers over the country set up a howl till their little brains rattled like gourd seeds in their eccentric heads, and waved the sanguiferous shirt till they dislocated their humerus. When Hayes put the rebel General Key in the Cabinet, where were our little sugar-loaded headed friends then? What donkey inconsistency!—Connersville Examiner.

## The Greencastle Postoffice.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 30.—The Indianapolis Times of to-day contains the following: "The Postmaster at Greencastle is a disciple of Bob Ingersoll, and yet he refuses to take a Sunday mail. As the mails are carried directly through that city on Sunday, and a large class of citizens desire their mail on Sunday, his conduct needs an explanation." In reply to the above Mr. Neff, the present Postmaster, says that he has no

orders from the Postoffice Department to keep the office open on Sunday, but has done so for one hour each Sabbath since he has been in office; that as regards a large class of citizens desiring their mail on the Sabbath he has heard no such expression, but, on the contrary, most of the business men and the better class of citizens oppose the idea of keeping the office open on Sunday; and no one has suggested to him in favor of keeping the office open on the Sabbath. In reply to the first part of the article he pronounces that a "base falsehood," and will refer that matter to his neighbors.

## MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Terrible Tragedy Enacted on a L. N. A. and C. Train.

News reached the city yesterday morning of a terrible crime committed on a L. N. A. and C. train, near Harrodsburg, this State, shortly after 11 o'clock of the night before. The train was a through express from Louisville to Chicago, and was in charge of Conductor Chambers, with Peter Weber, of New Albany, baggage master, and George Davis, of Louisville, express messenger. It appeared that Weber and Davis were lying upon their train chests asleep, when the former was awakened by a heavy blow upon the head, and he saw a man struggling with Davis, whose face was covered with blood. Weber was too badly injured to afford his companion any assistance. While they were struggling Davis loosened one arm and succeeded in drawing his revolver, but only to have it wrested from him by the robber, who shot him, and he fell to the floor. Under threat of instant death Weber was made to take the keys from the messenger's pocket and open the safe, and the man took from it everything which he supposed to be of value. He then turned upon Weber, pointed the pistol directly at his head and making a severe wound. As the man left the car Weber pulled the bell-cord, and as the speed of the train slackened he walked back and informed the passengers of what had occurred. The passengers entered the baggage car and found Davis unconscious and apparently mortally wounded. From the result of his injuries Davis died yesterday morning at Bloomington, where he and Weber were left when the train reached that place. Weber's wounds are not thought to be fatal, though serious enough to require the most careful attention. The murderer is described as a tall, muscular man, about thirty-five years of age, ill-dressed, with a light, bristling mustache. He is supposed to have secured from \$1,000 and \$2,000. When the deed became known pursuit was at once begun, and it is hoped the scoundrel will soon be brought to justice.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

E. L. Wilson, W. C. Herman, Valparaiso; I. P. Walls, Winchester; E. Scott Booe, Veedersburg; J. M. Van Fleet, Henry C. Dodge, Elkhart; Will F. Kiesel, Muncie; D. A. Goodwin, Mount Carmel; J. Burns, Muncie; E. Duran, Michigan City, are at the Grand Hotel.

Bates House: General William Grose, New Castle; Miss Fannie Wyeth, Frankfort; J. C. Shover, A. Anderson, South Bend; W. O. Wilder, J. P. Bradley, G. N. French, Boston; B. L. Slatin, M. Nolan, Rushville; C. M. Crawford and wife, Crawfordsville; M. Grover, J. R. Harrison, Greensburg; Dr. Edwin and wife, Anderson; John Ragsdale, L. N. Downey, Frankfort; E. F. Fowler, Williams S. Kaufman, Richmond; J. G. Davis, Portland; A. H. Lockridge, Greencastle; C. E. Shipley, Muncie.

## Artillery May Party.

That very popular musician, Miss Nettie Johnson, has been secured for the May party to-night at the College avenue armory. Miss Johnson has not been heard in this city for a long time. She returned yesterday from Boston, where she has been studying music at the Conservatory of Music. Those who are fortunate enough to hear her to-night will discover a marked improvement. Miss May McEwan, of Terre Haute, is now in the city, and will delight the amateurs. Mr. H. Spades, Mrs. Barmer, Miss Abromet and Miss H. Liddow will render parts. The drill by the Mobile team will close the evening's pastime. The Light Artillery are confident this entertainment will reach the standard of their past efforts. The proceeds will be applied toward defraying expenses of the trip South.

## Indiana Inventors.

The following patents have been granted to Indianaians:  
Ferdinand G. Bippus, assignor of one-half to J. Albecker, Evansville, fifth wheel; Lorenzo Forbes, Wilkinson, Ind., indicator attachment for sawmill head blocks; Joseph F. Hardman, Reascher, Ind., wire floating live-box; Lewis H. McCullough, assignor to Richmond Fire Alarm Company, Richmond, Ind., fire telegraph system, non-interfering fire telegraph system and apparatus; electro-mechanical clock-strike and multiple signal box for fire and police telegraphs—four patents in all; John S. Nassy, New Albany, Ind., car bumper; Joseph Phillips, Seck, Ind., saw; William S. Reeve, Edwardsport, Ind., check rowing attachment for corn planters; Michael Schlesinger, Columbia City, Ind., railway car; Nathaniel Shaffelt, Flint, Ind., sulky plow; John T. Shannon, Carlisle, Ind., strap attaching device; William F. Spooner, Richmond, Ind., seat and opera chair; William A. Beebe, Indianapolis, Ind., edge curling machine.

## Stanton's Bid Accepted.

The State Finance Board held a meeting about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of the Auditor of State and the bid of Walter L. Stanton, of New York, for the purchase of the new \$300,000 issue of bonds was accepted. The bonds were dated May 1, bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest, running ten years, payable after five. The premium on the bonds is 1 1/2 per cent. Mr. Stanton, it will be remembered, purchased the other issue of \$1,185,000, and that was considered one of the best loans ever negotiated by the State.

## The Gettysburg Memorial.

Some time ago the Governor appointed several committees to attend the erection of the memorial tablets on the battlefield of Gettysburg. These committees will leave to-morrow night, and while the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for providing the necessary tablets, it made no provision for the expenses of the committee. The committee will select sights for the tablets and contract for their construction and erection.

## Officers Elected.

Capital City Grove, No. 17, Druids, last night elected the following officers:  
Noble Arch—Gilbert Martin.  
Vice Arch—H. W. Webb.  
Secretary—W. H. Bowman.  
Treasurer—J. R. Forbes.  
Trustee—Elliott C. Coy.  
Representative to Grand Grove—John Craft.

## Hon. Robert Miers Appointed.

The Governor yesterday settled the vexed question in the Tenth Judicial Circuit by appointing Hon. Robert W. Miers to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilson. The appointment is certainly a good one, and none more generally popular could have been made.

## LUCAS' TRIUMPH.

His Aggregation of Contract-Breakers and Reserve Rule Jumpers Defeat the Chicago-Indianapolis at Keokuk.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Notwithstanding the most unfavorable weather, fully 7,000 people witnessed the opening of the League season here to-day. It rained last night and to-day until about an hour before the time of calling the game, and the grounds were heavy and slippery, and very unfavorable to good playing. Sweeney's pitching and the batting of Lewis won the day for the home team. In the first inning, a base on balls given Dunlap, a steal, hits by Shafer and Lewis, and a sacrifice by Sweeney, yielded two runs for St. Louis. The visitors scored a run in the same inning without touching the ball. Gore being given his base on balls, advanced to second on a passed ball, and given third and home on balks made by Sweeney under the new rule, which prohibits a pitcher from moving his right arm and not delivering the ball after taking his position and touching the ball with his right hand. Lewis, in the sixth inning, knocked the ball over the fence, reaching third base, but was given home on the rule which allows home runs on hits over a fence 210 feet or more from the home plate. An error of Alvord in the ninth inning gave Gore his base, and a fumble by Lewis of Kelly's single let Gore to third and Kelly to second. Anon then flew out to Dunlap, and Pfeiffer went out on a foul tip. Baker throwing to second to double up Kelly, but Dunlap was not on the base and the ball went out to Boyle, who threw to third. Alvord muffed the throw and Gore scored. Kelly, who had started from second, ran for home. Glasscock got the ball in to Parker just in time to head him off and save the game. The greatest excitement prevailed and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Following is the full

ST. LOUIS.		A.	R.	E.	B.	O.	A.	E.
Dunlap, 2b.	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Shafer, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Sweeney, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lewis, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Glasscock, s.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Boyle, c.	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Quinn, 1 b.	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Baker, c.	2	0	1	12	0	0	2	0
Alvord, s. b.	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Total.	32	3	7	27	12	11	11	11

  

CHICAGO.		A.	R.	E.	B.	O.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gore, c. f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
Anson, 1 b.	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Shaffer, 2 b.	3	0	0	1	5	1	0	0
Williamson, s. b.	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Corcoran, p.	3	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Flint, c.	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
Total.	30	2	3	27	18	5	5	5

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Earned Runs—St. Louis, 2. Home Runs—Lewis, 1. Passed Balls—Flint, 1. Baker, 1. First Base on Errors—None. Strike Out—By Corcoran, 4; by Sweeney, 5. Umpire—Cashman.

## Collins' Pitched.

Special to the Sentinel.  
KEOKUK, Iowa, April 30.—The Indianapolis Club expected to win an easy victory over Keokuk, to-day, and therefore, instead of putting in a regular pitcher allowed Collins, shortstop, to do the twirling. He was hit six fifteen times, and the home club won the game by a score of 12 to 6. Keenan supported Collins behind the bat, while Foley and Daniels were the battery for Keokuk. Indianapolis secured seven hits off of the former's delivery. Errors: Indianapolis, 7; Keokuk, 6.

Baltimore Got One Run.  
NEW YORK, April 30.—The Brooklyn had no trouble in beating the Baltimore in Brooklyn to-day. They outplayed the visitors at every point. The hits of the Baltimore men were scattered and of little avail. About 1,500 spectators saw the game. The score by innings:  
Brooklyn.....4 2 0 0 1 4 0 1—12  
Baltimore.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Kansas City Loses Again.  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The Milwaukee.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3—5  
Base Hits—Kansas City, 2; Milwaukee, 10. Errors—Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 4.

Dark Clouds Gathering.  
There is everything to indicate that the action of the American Association at the recent meeting will result in a bitter war. Mr. Day, of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, feels that he has been grossly injured, and it does look as if the ex-claiming of Nutrie and the firing of the Met was a direct slap at him. It is generally conceded, too, that the action of the association was unjust, for the Met violated no National agreement or American Association rules, and when Metrie took the talented ball players to the Bermudas he was simply acting under the orders of the exhibition company. It is, therefore, not right that he should suffer. Byrne, of Brooklyn, was not fined for hiding the Cleveland players, nor was Caylor for concealing Kid Baldwin in the mountains of West Virginia. It is likely, however, that the New York League will dispense with Metrie's services. They are in honor bound to retain him. The retention of this man, however, will be a violation of the National agreement, it providing that no club can employ a man expelled by any association a member thereof. It is certain that unless one of the associations give in there will be war. The League people say that they have been expecting trouble with the American Association for some time past, and have been preparing for it, and are now ready for the fray. They claim that the American Association has all along shown a disposition to kick up a row, and they will get more than they bargained for before the end comes.